

Penn's Woods: Our Heritage From The Past, Our Legacy For The Future.

Temperature, precipitation and topography determine the pattern of forest types in our State. These are just three of over 50 forest & woodland types mapped in the Commonwealth.

Maple-Beech-Birch Forest

"northern hardwoods"

This forest type develops on moist, acidic soils.

Dominant trees: American Beech, Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch with Red maple, Sweet Birch, Black Cherry and Hemlock.

Associated species: Hobble-bush, Painted Trillium, White-throated Sparrow, Canada Warbler

Oak-Hickory Forest

Found on moist to dry soils from lower to upper slopes.

Dominant trees: Northern Red, White & Black Oaks, several hickories mixed with Red Maple & many others.

Associated species: Mountain Laurel, blueberries, spring ephemeral wildflowers, Wild Turkey, Blue Jay, Gray Squirrel & Chipmunk

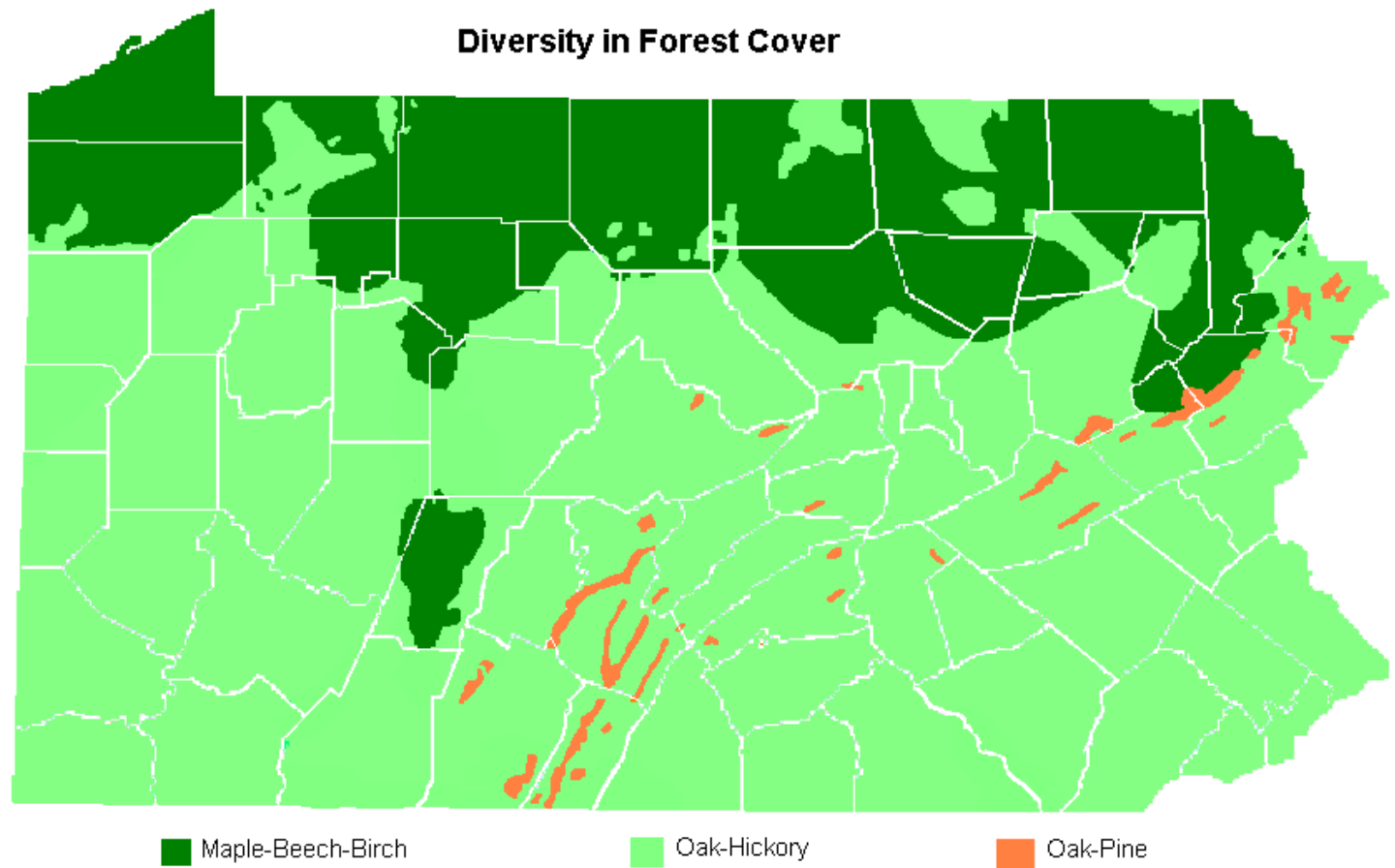
Oak Pine Forest

Found on dry soils, often ridge tops & south-facing slopes.

Dominant trees: Chestnut, Scarlet & White Oaks, Pitch, Virginia and Eastern White Pines.

Associated species: Scrub Oak & heaths, Pine & Prairie Warblers.

Pennsylvania, meaning "Penn's Woods", was named for the almost entirely forested colony founded by William Penn. Even in the urban heart of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the quality of the air we breath and the water we drink are dependent on the forest landscape around us. As hardwood furniture, building materials and paper products the wealth of the forests comes right into our homes.



Based on data from the USDA Forest Service